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HOWEVER desirable it might be with France to see the States of America in disunion with the Empire of Britain, yet it did not consist with the law of nations and the faith of treaties, to contribute to that object, while we continued, in any sort, to be considered as the subjects of the island. Still more, it did not consist with the safety of the kingdom to embrace our cause, until we had declared ourselves independent, and by a course of action, had evinced that we were sincere in our determination not to accommodate with Britain, or to fall back under her dominion. All that the court of France could do, was to hold out a smiling countenance, and, though laws and restricts of commerce did exist, to cause them to have a mild operation. Our privateers were not admitted to carry in captures to her ports, because they could not be condemned as prizes but by the judicial process of the maritime law; but her harbours were open, even to our armed vessels, for every other purpose, and our merchantmen were received with the utmost hospitality, and protected in her ports with the same security as the vessels of her own trade.

The court could not send supplies of military stores to these States; but, declaring commerce free, she did not prohibit individuals of the nation, who at their own risk might endeavour to supply us. All that it behoved them to know, was, that if they were questioned by the armed vessels of Great-Britain, and captured accordingly, as supplying contraband commodities, it was not in the power of the sovereign to reclaim them. Vessels were fitted out at the risk of individuals, and quantities of ammunition and stores of every kind were sent from Havre de Grace, and from other ports of the kingdom: Taking out their passes for St. Piere, or Miquelon, and sailing unquestioned in that direction, until within a few leagues of the coast, it was easy for them to make the ports of Boston, or some port of the Delaware and Chesapeak bays. Thus, what the court could not do the nation did; and France, even before our independence was acknowledged by her, contributed, in a very eminent degree, to support us in the contest. She inspired our first exertions. She kept alive our hopes. In every stage of the debate, our liberty has been greatly indebted to her guardianship and care.

The advantages derived from the acknowledgement of our Independence by the court of France, were great and extensive. I do not conceive that they are understood by all. It is possible for a man to fix his eye on the rapidity of spokes where they terminate in the center of a large wheel, and not much to mark the extreme points which describe a much greater circle in the same space of time. France opposed herself with vigour to the enemy on these coasts, and in the West-Indies, but at the same time she checked, or rather, she prevented altogether, the farther negociations of Britain to obtain troops from the Princes of Germany. These Princes would be careful not to offend the house of Bourborn, or the house of Austria with whom she is connected, by furnishing troops to obstruct the great object which France has in view, the independence of these States. It is demonstrative of this, that the Landgrave of Hesse, who had entered into a treaty of that kind before France had declared in our favour, thought it necessary to make a friendly apology to that court, informing her, that "the State of his finances had greatly pressed him to the engagement." We had been often told of thirty thousand Russians that were to sail from the Baltic, and to live amidst frosts, and snows on the plains of North-America; but, since the interposition of the court of France, we hear little more of them. We know very well that in the year 1748 the gold of Holland and of England did hire thirty-five thousand of these people, the formidable conquerors of the Swedes, and, that marching into Franconia in Germany they were at hand to assist the war. We know also that in the year 1755 thirty thousand of the same troops were again called from the extremities of the north, by the King of England, to protect Hanover, and to carry on the war against France. But, at that time, the influence of our Ally was not so extensive at the Ottoman Porte, nor did the same jealousy, and hostile spirit exist between the two empires of Turkey and Russia, as exists at present. It was not therefore possible to procure a diversion so easily on that side. The empire of Russia was then rising, but not so much the object of attention with the Grand Turk. Now, as France has been happy to mediate a peace between these two powers, she could more easily have contributed to encrease the burning of the war which had already burst out. This she would have done, had Russia discovered the least disposition to attend to the requisition of the court of Britain soliciting the body of troops, of which she had been led to entertain the hope.

The apprehension of the war with the Turks, which by the influence of France might be excited, and which might be kept alive against her, no doubt, weighed with the Empress of Russia to reject the solicitation of the King of Great-Britain for a body of her troops to carry on the war in America. But the yet unpopulated state of her vast country also rendered it impolitic for this Princess to send out her subjects from the empire. It would be inconsistent with her views, which are to pursue the plan of the great Peter, and by agriculture and commerce, and the cultivation of the useful arts, to raise her people to the civilization and politeness of her more southern neighbours. But, at the same time, we are not to be unmindful of what truth, and justice require us to mention, that the great virtues of the Empress would dispose her to turn away from the solicitation of the court of Britain to furnish troops against America struggling in a just cause. We have been made acquainted some time ago with her answer to the Ambassador from this court, "that she would never tarnish the glory of her reign with the infamy of oppressing those who contend only for freedom, and justice." This was a noble sentiment, and worthy of an antient Greek or Roman lady. It does honour to human nature to find it in the breast of a sovereign who sways with an absolute command three thousand miles of an extent of empire, and has eighteen millions of subjects under her dominion. This Princess is, indeed, a truly amiable woman. Born in Germany, she has had the earliest and the happiest education in all parts of philosophical, and solid literature. She herself is of a philosophical and elevated turn of mind; greatly learned in the old as well as modern languages, and by her humanity, and love of justice, worthy of every praise. She is deservedly esteemed an ornament to empire, even in an age, when a spirit of true philosophy is introduced at almost every court, and so many great characters fill the thrones of the several kingdoms: In an age when Britain is almost the only power which is not softened by the voice of reason: She alone remains black and silent, like the "Isle of Mist" in the song of Ossian. Philosophy has not yet reached her heart. It is to be found in the books of her sages, but not in the councils of her court. No wonder then that the Empress was unwilling to send thirty thousand of her subjects, to serve the purposes of the ambition of this island, and to take lessons of cruelty under the orders of its Generals in the campaigns in North-America. This would have thrown just so many of her subjects back from that point of civilization to which they are arrived; and would have taught them a spirit of devastation, and severe barbarism, which even the antient inhabitants of the northern countries never knew. It may be therefore said that her love of universal justice, attention to the interests of her empire, and a desire to preserve peace with Turkey, disposed this Princess to reject the solicitation of Great-Britain. She knew that the influence of France was great at the Porte; and besides, the regard which this Princess entertains for the mild, moderate, polite, and learned French nation, would lead her to avoid doing any thing to obstruct the object which the sovereign has in view, the establishment of these States.

The countenance of France cheared America, and delivered us from all apprehensions of new treaties to procure troops from the German powers, or to call Russians from the margin of the frozen ocean. These have been the good effects of the councils of our ally. Those resulting from the operations of her arms have been more obvious. On the sailing of the Count d'Estaing from the coast of France, early in the year 1778, it was suspected by the enemy, and in this suspicion they were right, that his destination was the Bay of Delaware. Orders were given to withdraw the fleet from that river, and to evacuate Philadelphia. This capital, the seat of Congress, and the safest harbour in the States, was delivered out of their possession, and new strength given to our affairs at home, and lustre and dignity abroad. It was no small advantage to repossess this central city, convenient with its stores and wharfs, and happy in its buildings to receive the scattered families who on the approach of the enemy had quitted it, or those from other towns, likewise banished by the rude foe, and who, in different parts of the country, had not found it easy to subsist. It was no small foundation of eclat and brilliancy to regain it, as the Ministry of Britain had here hoped to be able to give despotism to America. This great event, the evacuation of the city, was produced by the first sail bent by the Count d'Estaing, in his adventure from the harbour of Toulon.

On the appearance of the Admiral on this coast, the predatory spirit of the enemy was checked, and their armed vessels and their fleets were fain to hide themselves in the harbour of New-York. Every port was thrown open from Charlestown to Boston, and the commerce of the seas was free. Commodities of merchandize, and military stores of all kinds, were received from the islands, and from Europe; and we were no longer under any apprehension of extreme suffering in the article of clothing for our army, which happiness we felt the more sensibly, as in the preceding winter near one fourth of our army, from a want of this article, had been unfit for duty while we lay at the Valley Forge.

The Admiral, for some time, blocked up the fleet of the enemy in the harbour of New-York, and reduced them to great distress by the capture of vessels intended to supply them with provisions. In concert with the councils of the Congress he sailed for Rhode-Island, to co-operate with General Sullivan, in his attempt to reduce the garrison of Newport. The enemy found it necessary to detach a considerable body of their army to relieve the garrison, and that they might be able to throw in the reinforcement, the fleet appeared off the harbour of Newport, and seemed to offer Count D'Estaing battle. The Count judging it of more consequence to give the enemy a blow by sea than to reduce half their forces on the land, drew out to attack them. The British Admiral, as the Count had expected, endeavoured to avoid the engagement. But this would have been impossible, as the Count had already fallen in with the fleet, when a severe storm, from which both suffered greatly, obliged the one to retire to the port of Boston, and the other in a very shattered condition from the engagement and the tempest, to think himself happy in being able to make the harbour of New-York.

These operations of the Count, though in some measure disappointed by the intervention of the will of Providence, were, nevertheless successful to give a respite of security to the commerce of the States, and what was equally desirable, perfectly to prevent the enemy from making a campaign. The detachment which they were under the necessity of sending to reinforce the garrison of Newport, so weakened the main army under Gen. Clinton at New-York, that he found himself unable to take the field against General Washington for the whole season.

The sailing of the Count d'Estaing for the West-Indies, and his success in those parts have been greatly serviceable to the general cause. I find my sentiments on this head well expressed in a Boston Chronicle July 29th, from which I shall beg leave to make the following extract. "The possession of Dominica and St. Vincent, by our "allies the French, must be an heavy blow to Britain, "and conduce much to establish the great objects of the "late Treaty of Paris, the independence and rights of "the United States; additional conquests, of which we "have the fairest prospect, must proportionably conduce "to an happy termination of the war. But these are not "the only advantages we reap from that great and ex"pensive armament of his Most Christian Majesty, under "the orders of the Count d'Estaing. The moment that "commander appeared on our coasts, we were relieved "from the British cruizers that had, in a manner, shut "up all our ports; they being obliged to keep collected "for their own defence. When the Count went to the "West-Indies, he drew Byron, and the greatest part of "the British ships of war on these coasts after him; mak"ing a most important diversion in our favour, and tran"slating, in a great measure, the naval war to the "West-Indies. The advantages arising from hence to "these States, are too numerous to be particularly men"tioned, and too obvious to require it."

It will be natural for men who do not take an extensive view of the operations of the war, to imagine that because an army has not landed to act with General Washington on the continent, so our ally has not directly and immediately assisted to oppose the enemy. They do not consider that the most direct and immediate way to weaken them, to draw them off from America, and to reduce them to think of peace, having yielded to our independence, was to attack their islands, where they are most vulnerable. It is a maxim in war, to attack the most vulnerable part. Demosthenes says, in his oration before the people of Athens, "the war itself will find out the weak side of Philip." It is a maxim also, to translate, if possible, the war to the country of the enemy. Agathocles, besieged in Syracuse by the Carthagenians, threw himself over into Africa, burnt his ships behind him, and rendered it necessary for the enemy to return home to defend their own borders. Scipio transferred the war from Italy to the neighbourhood of Carthage by a like manœuvre. Hannibal was beaten, at the battle of Zama, by the same people whom he had overcome within three miles of Rome, at the battle of Cannæ.

The taking of Granada by the Count, and his brilliant victory obtained over the English fleet off that island, has prevented the embarkation of the three thousand troops under Major General Gray, intended for New-York. It has been made necessary for them to remain, to defend their islands. This has hitherto delayed, and will considerably weaken, and strike down the campaign, on the continent, for this season.

These things it will be sufficient to have mentioned, to inform my countrymen of the councils of our ally and the operations of her arms, that they may not be misrepresented by those whose interest it is, or, at least, whose design it may be, to introduce coldness, dissatisfaction and distrust between us.

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

Falls Township, Bucks County, August 28, 1779.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from his Bail, the 7th day of March, a certain JAMES WAYMEN, an Englishman, about 5 feet 9 inches high, of a sandy complexion; had on, when he went away, a coarse kersey jacket, broadcloth waistcoat and breeches, worsted stockings, plated buckles in his shoes. Whoever will bring the above person to the subscriber, or confine him in any goal within forty miles of this place, so that he may be brought to justice, shall be entitled to the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by JOHN MILNOR.

TO BE SOLD,

On Saturday next, the Eleventh of this instant September,

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, situated in Easton township, Chester county, the said tract containing sixty-six acres of land; there are about 45 acres of woodland on said tract, well timbered; a spring of good water, and a stream of water running through it, there can be made about six acres of watered meadow on said tract, situated about 18 miles from Philadelphia, joining near on Lancaster road. The sale to be held at the sign of the Admiral Warren tavern, 23 miles from Philadelphia, the house now occupied by PETER MATHERS. The sale to begin at two o'clock in the afternoon, where due attendance will be given by

DAVID LLEWELLIN.

TO BE SOLD,

THE SHALLOP *NANCY*, will carry about 200 Barrels. Enquire of EDWARD ALMOND, in Prune-street, near the Chapel.

BOSTON, August 23.

Saturday last arrived at Salem the Salem Packet, Captain Cook, in about 30 days from Bilboa.—We have been favoured with an English paper which came in this vessel, containing the following PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE, respecting the Spanish Manifesto or Rescript, delivered in by Count d'Almodovar, with some debates which passed thereon.

LONDON.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 16.

THE *novelty* of the Spanish Ambassador's having delivered in a Manifesto, i. e. a Declaration of War (for no one expected it, and least of all the Minister himself) together with the expectation of the King's message thereupon, a prodigious crowd of strangers blocked up the door and filled up every avenue leading to the house; a little after two o'clock, under the most expressive impatience and anxiety for an introduction, while scarce a Member came down without a friend or two, who had forestalled him the other side Westminster-Hall.

Lord North having entered the house during the time the Speaker was attending the Lords on the King's commission, to give an assent to the bills; his Lordship, on the Speaker's return, acquainted the house, that he had it in command from his Majesty to lay before them a true translation of the Manifesto delivered by the Spanish Ambassador, with a message from his Majesty respecting the same.

SPANISH MANIFESTO.

ALL the world has been witness to the noble impartiality of the King, in the midst of the disputes of the court of London with its American colonies and with France. Besides which, his Majesty having learned that his powerful mediation was desired, generously made an offer of it, which was accepted by the Belligerent Powers, and for this motive only a ship of war was sent on the part of his Britannic Majesty to one of the ports of Spain. The King has taken the most energetic steps, and such as ought to have produced the most happy effect, to bring those powers to an accommodation equally honorable to both parties; proposing for this wise end expedients for smoothing difficulties, and preventing the calamities of war. But altho' his Majesty's propositions, and particularly those of his *ultimatum*, have been conformidable to those which at other times the court of London itself had appeared to judge proper for an accommodation, and which were also quite as moderate, they have been rejected in a manner that fully proves the little desire which the British cabinet has to restore peace to Europe, and to preserve the King's friendship. In effect, the conduct of that cabinet, with regard to his Majesty, during the whole course of the negociation, has had for its object, to prolong it for more than eight months, either by vain pretences, or by answers which could not be more inconclusive; whilst in this interval, the insults on the Spanish flag, and the violation of the King's territories were carried on to an incredible excess; prizes have been made, ships have been searched and plundered, and a great number of them have been fired upon, which have been obliged to defend themselves, the registers have been opened and torn in pieces, and even the packets of the court have been found on board the King's packet boats.

The dominions of the crown in America have been threatened, and they have gone to the dreadful extremity of raising the Indian nations, called *Chatcas*, *Cheroquies* and *Chicachas*, against the innocent inhabitants of Louisiana, who would have been the victims of the rage of these barbarians, if the *Chatcas* themselves had not repented, and revealed all the seduction the English had planned. The sovereignty of his Majesty in the province of Darien, and on the coast of St. Blas, has been usurped the Governor of Jamaica having granted to a rebel Indian, the commission of Captain General of those provinces.

In short, the territory of the Bay of Honduras has been recently violated, by exercising acts of hostility and other excesses against the Spaniards, who have been imprisoned, and whose houses have been invaded; besides which, the Court of London has hitherto neglected to accomplish what the 16th article of the last treaty of Paris stipulated relative to that coast.

Grievances so numerous, so weighty and recent, have been at different times the object of complaints made in the King's name, and stated in memorials which were delivered either to the British Ministers at London, or transmitted to them through the channel of the English Ambassador at Madrid; but altho' the answers which were received have been friendly, his Majesty has hitherto obtained no other satisfaction than to see the insults repeated, which lately have amounted to the number of one hundred.

The King, proceeding with the sincerity and candor which characterize him, has formally declared to the Court of London, from the commencement of its disputes with France, that the conduct of England should be the rule of that which Spain would hold.

His Majesty likewise declared to that Court, that at the time their differences with that of Paris might be accommodated, it would be absolutely necessary to regulate those which had arisen, or might still arise with Spain, and in the plan of mediation which was sent to the underwritten Ambassador the 28th of last September, and which was by him delivered to the British ministry in the beginning of October; a plan of which Lord Grantham was apprized, and of which he received a copy. His Majesty declared in positive terms to the Belligerent Powers, that in consideration of the insults which his subjects and dominions had suffered, and likewise of the attempts levelled against his rights, he should be under the necessity of taking his part, in case the negociation instead of being continued with sincerity, should be broken off, or should produce no effect.

The causes of complaint given by the court of London not having ceased, and that court shewing no disposition to give reparation for them, the King has resolved, and orders his Ambassador to declare, that the honor of his crown, the protection which he owes to his subjects, and his own personal dignity, do not permit him to suffer their insults to continue and to neglect any longer the reparation of those already received, and that in this view, notwithstanding the pacific dispositions of his Majesty, and even the particular inclination he has always had and expressed for cultivating the friendship of his Britannic Majesty, he finds himself under the disagreeable necessity of making use of all the means which the Almighty has intrusted him with, to obtain that justice which he has solicited by so many ways without being able to acquire: In confiding on the justice of his cause, his Majesty hopes that the consequences of this resolution will not be imputed to him before God or man, and that other nations will form a suitable idea of this resolution, by comparing it to the conduct which they themselves have experienced on the part of the British ministry. (Signed)

LE MARQUIS D'ALMODOVAR.

London, June 16, 1779.

KING'S MESSAGE.

GEORGE *R.*

THE Ambassador of the King of Spain having delivered a paper to Lord Viscount Weymouth, and signified that he has received orders from his court, immediately to withdraw from this country; his Majesty has judged it necessary to direct a copy of that paper to be laid before the House of Commons as a matter of the highest importance to the crown and people; and his Majesty acquaints them, at the same time, that he has found himself obliged, in consequence of this hostile declaration, to recal his Ambassador from Madrid.

His Majesty declares, in the most solemn manner, that his desire to preserve and to cultivate peace and friendly intercourse with the court of Spain, has been uniform and sincere; and that his conduct towards that Power has been guided by no other motives or principles than those of good faith, honour and justice; and his Majesty sees, with the greater surprize, the pretences on which this declaration is grounded, as some of the grievances enumerated in that paper have never come to the knowledge of his Majesty, either by representation on the part of the Catholic King, or by intelligence from any other quarter; and in all those cases where applications have been received, the matter of complaint has been treated with the utmost attention, and put into a course of enquiry and redress.

His Majesty has the firmest confidence, that his faithful Commons will, with that zeal and public spirit which he has so often experienced, support his Majesty in his resolution to exert all the power, and all the resources of the nation, to resist and repel any hostile attempts of the court of Spain; and that, by the blessing of God, on the rectitude of his intentions, and the equity of his cause, his Majesty will be able to withstand and defeat the unjust and dangerous enterprizes of his enemies, against the honour of his crown, and the commerce, the rights, and the common interests of all his subjects.

These important papers being read, Lord NORTH moved for an humble address to his Majesty, and was seconded by Lord John Cavendish, assuring his Majesty, that his faithful Commons were ready to assist him with their lives and fortunes against his enemies.

No debate ensued, and the question being put, it passed in the affirmative without a division.

Lord JOHN CAVENDISH now moved the House, "That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, "praying his Majesty that the WHOLE force of Great-"Britain, both naval and military, might be immediately "collected together, and directed AGAINST THE "HOUSE OF BOURBON."

Mr. *Jenkinson*, aware of the ingenuity with which this motion was framed, instantly required of the noble Lord who proposed it, that he would inform the House, whether by the words THE WHOLE FORCE OF GREAT-BRITAIN, he meant to include the naval and military force at present employed in America.

Lord John Cavindish readily admitted this to be included in the meaning of his motion, and was seconded by Mr. Thomas Townsend.

This occasioned a very warm and general debate, which continued till eleven o'clock, in the course of which the whole of the American war was travelled over afresh, and all the errors and follies of Ministry brought into review, and pointed against them with the most acrimonious satire and reproach, particularly by Mr. FOX, who was up for an hour and a half, sometimes shooting like a meteor through the regions of eloquence dazzling the whole house, as it were, with the beauties and brilliancy of his declaration, and at other times pouring down his sarcasms and strictures, like a cataract, on the Minister and his wretched dependents.

The Ministry at length, afraid to negative the motion, and unwilling to let it pass, Mr. Jenkinson moved, by way of getting rid of it, *that the house should adjourn*, which being divided upon:

There appeared for the motion 156. Against it 80.

The house then broke up, and the Speaker is to attend his Majesty at St. James's this day with the address voted yesterday.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 18.

YESTERDAY, as soon as the House met, Lord Weymouth, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, laid before their Lordships a message from his Majesty, to the same purport as that brought to the Commons, and accompanied with a translation of the MANIFESTO delivered on Wednesday from the court of Spain, by her Ambassador here. After which the noble Lord, in a short speech, moved the House for an humble address to his Majesty, assuring his Majesty, that their Lordships were willing to hazard their lives and fortunes in defence of his person and government.

Lord Abingdon, with great spirit, opposed the motion. No probability appeard, his Lordship said, of seeing our public affairs put into a better situation, or our calamities removed or alleviated by those men who had, by a series of the most gross, obstinate, and unexampled follies, plunged us into a thousand difficulties. Our present situation, his Lordship farther contended, was now become so critical as to require the advice and consent of our ablest Statesmen, and that it would be highly absurd indeed, to entrust the conduct of the war, when extended to the whole House of Bourbon, to those very ministers who had woefully proved themselves wholly incapable of defending us with any kind of success or reputation against a *part* of it. His Lordship brought into one point of view the whole misconduct of administration, pointed out their ignorance and inability in the most remarkable instances, with proper animadversions thereon, and laid immediately at their doors the deaths of those thousands of brave men who have been sacrificed in the course of the American war,

His Lordship remarked how entirely the ministry had lost all confidence of the people; that confidence, he said, which it was so necessary for a ministry to enjoy, before they could act with efficacy and success; finally maintaining, that the spirit of the public was so damped by the present men in power, that they really could not find it in their hearts to wish for victory while they continued to guide the reins of government. His Lordship therefore moved, "for an humble address to his Majesty, "praying, that his Majesty would be graciously pleased "to remove the present servants of the Crown from his "confidence, advice and councils."

The noble Lord's motion brought on a very warm and general debate, after which there appeared, upon its being put, Contents 22, Non Contents 60; Majority 38.

Lord Abingdon's motion, which his Lordship had moved by way of amendment to the motion for addressing his Majesty, being got rid of, the DUKE OF RICHMOND proposed another amendment, by moving, "That an "humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying "that his Majesty would be graciously pleased to change "the present system of measures laid down in the cabi-"net, and pursued by his Majesty's ministers."

His Grace represented, with his usual good sense and force of argument, the very dangerous principle of our politics for some years back, pointed out the many unhappy events that had ensued therefrom, together with the calamitous state to which we were now reduced, and was confident that nothing but an entire alteration of our public measures could possibly save the British empire from utter destruction.

A second debate, equally warm and spirited with the first, now took place, after which his Grace's motion was rejected by a majority of 34, there being, Contents 32, Non-contents 66.

The two amendments being severally thrown out, Lord Weymouth's motion, as originally stated, was put and carried without a division. After which the House adjourned.

LONDON, June 18.

Authentic letters received from Cadiz, by yesterday's French mail, dated the 25th of last month, mention the sailing of the Spanish fleet under the command of Don Cordova, consisting of 32 ships of the line, six frigates, and two fireships, which were to be joined by nine ships of the line from Ferrol. The French fleet is certainly gone to meet that formidable armament.

The ministry ought to be severely punished, was it only for not sending out our fleet to block up the Brest fleet, to prevent their joining the Spaniards, as the ministry, according to Lord North's expression, LONG LOOKED FOR THE SPANISH DECLARATION.

Nothing but the most miraculous circumstances of good fortune could have saved the East-India fleet, and Admiral Edward's, little squadron that convoyed it, consisting of three sail of the line, and two frigates, from falling into the hands of the enemy; but luckily meeting with one of our frigates that had been chaced by Count d'Orvilliers fleet, they altered their course, and steered back for England, or in less than three hours more they had inevitably met their disastrous fate.

Extract of a letter from Rouen, June 9.

"The greatest preparations are carried on in this province (Normandy) and in Britanny. Our workmen here are employed in repairing the ships destined to be used as transports, and this day they began to build the boats necessary for the landing of troops; there are now fifty of them on the stocks at St. Maloes, where about 60 ships of 150 tons burthen have been taken up for the King's service; there are forty at Havre, and fifty at Granville; these 150 sail are now ready, and will be sufficient to transport 25,000 men; the regiment of Normandy is on the way to Brest, with orders to embark immediately; all the English, residing in or near our ports, have orders to remove at the distance of at least sixty leagues from their present settlements.

It is said Lord Stormont will be immediately appointed Secretary of State.

Though we are now entered upon a war with Spain, with France and America on our backs, we have formed no one alliance of any consequence; the fate of Great-Britain therefore, and the full exertion of her strength, depends entirely on the *wisdom*, *spirit* and *economy* of the present administration.

'Tis now with great confidence said, that the Brest fleet sailed on the 3d of June, at half past two in the afternoon; that it consisted of 28 ships of the line and 23 frigates; that it contained a great number of troops and marines; that their cockades in their hats were white and red, to shew that a union had taken place between France and Spain. 'Tis generally supposed they are gone to join the Spaniards, and it is to be feared an invasion of great consequence will take place on some part of the British dominions: Ireland is at present most thought of for the place in which the first act of hostilities will commence.

Yesterday morning some dispathes were received at Lord Weymouth's office from the English Ambassador at Madrid, who is hourly expected to arrive, as he had taken his leave before the dispatches came away.

Yesterday noon messengers were dispatched from the Admiralty to the out-ports, for all the men of war, frigates and sloops of war, that are in condition, to be fitted out for sea with all possible dispatch.

Thursday morning, at 28 minutes past three o'clock, the Spanish Ambassador set off from his house in Great-George-street, on his return to Madrid.

Our separation, through the incorrigible obstinacy of Administration, is now critically distressing indeed! unnerved, as the arm of Great-Britain is, by an absurd and fruitless war with America; we have not only this to struggle against, the difficulties and disadvantages of it, but have drawn, by our follies, the whole house of Bourbon upon us; and while our military and naval strength is miserably enervated, and our resources in a manner exhausted, France and Spain appear in the height of vigour, furnished with the most ample means of a formidable and extensive war, the former over-stocked, as it is, with ships and troops, while the treasures of the latter power leaves the French cabinet under no sort of concern for their finances.

The united designs of the House of Bourbon is, to fix the independency of America on the firmest basis, and *sweep away*, if possible, the whole of our West-India islands.

At the Court at St. James's, the 18th of June, 1779.

PRESENT,

The KING's most excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ambassador of the King of Spain has, by order of his Court, delivered to Lord Viscount Weymouth a paper, in which it is declared, that his Catholic Majesty intends to have recourse to arms, under the groundless pretence of obtaining reparation for injuries supposed to have been received; and whereas the said Ambassador has received orders to retire from this kingdom without taking leave. His Majesty, being determined to take such measures as are necessary for vindicating the honor of his crown, is pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that general reprisals be granted against the ships, goods and subjects of the King of Spain, so that as well his Majesty's fleet and ships, as also all other ships and

veſſels that ſhall be commiſſioned by letters of marque or general repriſals, or otherwiſe, by his Majeſty's Commiſſioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great-Britain, ſhall and may lawfully ſeize all ſhips, veſſels and goods belonging to the King of Spain, or his ſubjects, or others inhabitants within any the territories of the King of Spain, and bring the ſame to judgment in any of the Courts of Admiralty within his Majeſty's dominions; and, to that end his Majeſty's Advocate-General, with the Advocate of the Admiralty, are forthwith to prepare the draught of a commiſſion, and preſent the ſame to his Majeſty at this Board, authorizing the Commiſſioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral, or any perſon or perſons by them empowered and appointed, to iſſue forth and grant letters of marque and repriſal to any of his Majeſty's ſubjects, or others whom the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall deem fitly qualified in that behalf, for the apprehending, ſeizing and taking the ſhips, veſſels and goods belonging to Spain, and the vaſſals and ſubjects of the King of Spain, or any inhabiting within his countries, territories or dominions; and that ſuch powers and clauſes be inſerted in the ſaid commiſſion as have been uſual, and are according to former precedents:——And his Majeſty's ſaid Advocate-General, with the Advocate of the Admiralty, are alſo forthwith to prepare the draught of a commiſſion, and preſent the ſame to his Majeſty at this Board, authorizing the ſaid Commiſſioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral, to will and require the High Court of Admiralty of Great Britain, and the Lieutenant and Judge of the ſaid Court, his Surrogate or Surrogates, as alſo the ſeveral Courts of Admiralty within his Majeſty's dominions, to take cognizance of and judiciouſly proceed upon all and all manner of captures, ſeizures, prizes, and repriſals of all ſhips and goods that are or ſhall be taken, and to hear and determine the ſame; and according to the courſe of Admiralty, and the laws of nations, to adjudge and condemn all ſuch ſhips, veſſels and goods, as ſhall belong to Spain, or the vaſſals and ſubjects of the King of Spain, or to any others inhabiting within any of his countries, territories and dominions; and that ſuch powers and clauſes be inſerted in the ſaid commiſſion as have been uſual and are according to former precedents; and they are likewiſe to prepare and lay before his Majeſty at this Board, a draught of ſuch inſtructions as may be proper to be ſent to the Courts of Admiralty in his Majeſty's foreign governments and plantations, for their guidance herein; as alſo another draught of inſtructions for ſuch ſhips as ſhall be commiſſionated for the purpoſes aforementioned.

CHARLESTOWN, *in South-Carolina.*

Auguſt 3. By a perſon who left Savannah laſt week we learn, that the enemy are building a number of boats, which no doubt are intended for ſome ſecret expedition.

Sunday night laſt four armed ſailors took poſſeſſion of our State Pilot Boat Tryal, lying at Prioleau's wharf, on board of which were Meſſrs. Jacob Taylor and William Colſon, and a negroe fellow, who were all confined: they put to ſea immediately, and off the bar gave the two white men the boat, in which they arrived in town laſt night: They kept the fellow. It is ſuppoſed they are gone either to Savannah or Beaufort.

BALTIMORE, Auguſt 31.

Extract of a letter from an Officer on the Northern Expedition, dated at Colos, June 28, 1779.

"Col. Hazen with part of the regiment has advanced as far as the river le Moile, diſtant from hence about 40 miles, making a road and building block-houſes; intelligence received from Canada by an officer of ——— regiment, ſent in as ———, is greatly in our favour, the inhabitants of that country are almoſt determined to a man to join us the moment we enter their territories.—The fort at St. John's has a guard of a ſergeant and 15 men only, the cannon are all diſmounted and ſent off, except one or two pieces unfit for ſervice. At Chamblee there is a ſubaltern's guard of 30 men; At the Three Rivers they have a guard of 600, and at Montreal 100 men, which are all the men ſtationed above Quebec; this my friend is good news, and nothing inferior is it, that the enemy have deſtroyed or carried away the whole of their fleet on Lake Champlain except two gallies, one of which mounts one gun only.—This you may rely on."

BOSTON, Auguſt 23.

Extract of a letter from Bilboa, dated July 6, 1779.

"The Breſt, Cadiz, and Ferrol fleets are all at ſea, to the number of 70 ſhips of the line, beſides frigates, bombs, &c. ſo that a little time will diſcover their deſtination—All Engliſh effects have been prohibited with the utmoſt ſeverity."

Extract of a letter from Bilboa, dated July 8, to the Honorable Board of War of this State.

"His Catholic Majeſty having thought proper to break off all intercourſe with Great Britain, and to order his Ambaſſador to withdraw from that Court, the King of Great-Britain has granted letters of marque and repriſal againſt the Spaniards, and eight or ten ſmall veſſels have been taken off this port. All Britiſh veſſels were ſtopped in Spain by order from Court the 27th ult. The fleet from Cadiz ſailed the 21ſt ult. and it is here ſaid they have inveſted Gibraltar with 30 ſhips of the line and 12,000 land forces. The 3d inſt. Count D'Orvilliers, with 30 ſail of the line and 12 frigates, were joined off Ferrol by 10 ſail of the line and 3 frigates, from that port. The Engliſh fleet, of 33 ſail of the line, remains in the Channel. A fleet is making up at Toulon, in order to lay ſiege to Minorca.—A very large number of veſſels are taken up in France, and a great body of land forces are marched to the coaſt of Britanny and Normandy, 'tis ſuppoſed a deſcent on the coaſt of England or Ireland is intended, ſhould the fleet be tempted to leave the Channel. The Deputy of this Province came to notify me (being the only American reſident here) that they had orders from Court to furniſh all American armed ſhips with whatever they may want, and to treat the Americans as friends. Every thing wears the moſt promiſing appearance in our favour here, and I believe this ſummer the Engliſh will have buſineſs enough on hand."

The accounts reſpecting the retreat of our little army from Penobſcot being ſo various, we chooſe to omit attempting any particulars until we have it from authority.

Sunday laſt arrived here the Continental frigates Providence, Queen of France and Ranger; during their cruize they fell in with a Jamaica fleet of upwards of 100 ſail, under convoy of ſeveral frigates—This favourable opportunity they improved as well as circumſtances would admit. They picked out nine ſhips and one brig deeply laden with rum, ſugar, &c. four of which has arrived here, two into Portſmouth and one into Cape-Anne. It is ſaid the rum and ſugar captured in the the above prizes amount to upwards of 5000 hogſheads.

Captain Bartlet, of the Brig Starks, in 17 days from the Mole informs, that the privateer ſchooner Greyhound, Captain Jared Wright, from Jamaica, bound on a cruiſe and for New-York, where ſhe was owned, of 14 carriage guns, beſides ſwivels, cohorns, &c. with forty odd men on board, eight of which were Americans, who, after being out 10 days, roſe on the reſt, took poſſeſſion of the ſchooner and carried her into the Mole before he ſailed. Captain Bartlet was on board the privateer.

PHILADELPHIA, September 8.

Extracts of ſeveral letters, dated at Major General Sullivan's Head Quarters on Tioga, Auguſt 31, 1779, to a gentleman in Eaſton.

"Yeſterday a general action enſued, in which the Indians and Tories got compleatly routed. The conflict was long, and I believe on their part was bloody, tho' only 11 dead bodies were found upon the field, and they, I ſuppoſe, would not have been left, if our troops had not puſhed them at the point of the bayonet. Our loſs was but trifling: I think five or ſix were killed, and between 40 and 50 wounded. The cannonade on our part was elegant, and gave the Indians ſuch a panic, that they fled with great precipitation from the field. One Tory and one Negroe were taken priſoners, who give information that their whole force were collected here. This ſettlement is routed root and branch, all the houſes burnt, and the corn-fields deſtroyed. It is very remarkable General Sullivan has been twice ſucceſsful on the 29th of Auguſt."

"I have juſt time to inform you, that on Sunday morning laſt our advanced parties diſcovered the enemy's breaſtworks between Chemung and Newtown, they immediately gave intelligence; their right flank was ſecured by the river, and their left by a high hill. General Poor's brigade was immediately ordered to wheel off and endeavour to gain their left flank, and if poſſible to ſurround them, whilſt our artillery and main body attacked them in front—they ſtood a hot cannonade for more than two hours, but upon their diſcovering our intentions of ſurrounding them, the retreat halloo was given, and they retreated with the utmoſt precipitation, leaving their packs, a number of ſcalping-knives, tomhawks, &c. behind them. We purſued them upwards of 2 miles, took two priſoners, one white man and one negroe; they croſſed the river and carried off a number of killed and wounded, as we found by their tracks of blood, and two canoes which we found covered with blood. I ſaw eight of their warriors ſcalps taken on the ſpot, and I heard of fourteen more dead Indians that were found hid with leaves. Their breaſt work was artfully and ſtrong conſtructed, with logs and blinds made with boughs, and extended upwards of half a mile. The party was headed by the two Butlers and Brant, and conſiſted of about 600 Indians, and 200 tories, by the beſt intelligence we can get. Our loſs is 4 killed and 32 wounded, moſtly ſlight."

Extract of a letter from Wyoming, Sept. 2, 1779.

"At two o'clock this morning Doctor Kendall arrived at this place from Chemung, and brings the following intelligence.—"On Sunday morning laſt, our army diſcovered a large breaſtwork in a narrow paſſage, about 4 miles above Chemung, where Meſſrs. Butler, Brant and M'Donald had collected all their force. General Sullivan attacked them; the enemy returned the fire, and the engagement laſted near two hours, when the ſavages gave way and were compleatly routed—25 of them were left dead on the field, ſome priſoners were taken. Our loſs was one Lieutenant and four Privates killed, and one Major, one Captain, and 33 Privates wounded. Mr. Butler's commiſſion and the commiſſion of another officer were taken, with ſeveral orderly books."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Baltimore, to his friend in this city, dated Sept. 4, 1779.

"Mr. Crockett, of this town, who has been at Auguſta Springs in Virginia, for his health, came home laſt night and reports, that Colonel Clarke has taken Fort Detroit, made 250 priſoners, and reduced that country. His informant ſaw ſome of the priſoners."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Bilboa (Spain) to his friend in this city dated July 6, 1779.

"Our coaſt is clear ſince the French and Spaniſh fleets cruize the ſeas. War with England has already taken place; of courſe all your prizes will meet with a fine ſale here."

By Captain Aſhmead, arrived here in three weeks from St. Euſtatia, we learn, that Count d'Eſtaing and Admiral Byron's fleets had been out at ſea for ſome time, but they had no accounts there from either of them when he ſailed.

Captain Geddis, in the brig Holker, has taken and ſent in two more prizes, one a brig from Jamaica for New-York, with rum; the other a brig in ballaſt, from New-York for Ireland.

Laſt Friday was ſent into this port, by the Schooner Mars, Capt. Taylor, the privateer ſloop Active, mounting 12 four pounders, late commanded by Laughlin M'Guire. During the action ſhe had two men killed, and the Gunner mortally wounded.

The ſhip Jay, in company with two or three privateers from this port, has taken a large ſhip from Jamaica, and ſent her into Sinepuxent.

Black Horſe, Auguſt 30, 1779.

AT a Meeting of the Committee of the County of Burlington, at the Black Horſe, on the 30th of this inſtant, it was unanimouſly *Reſolved*, That the regulation of prices fixed upon at a former ſitting of this Committee, bearing date the 21ſt of July laſt, be continued until altered by this or a future Committee.

The Committee adjourned till Monday, the 13th of September next,---to meet at Mountholly.

PETER TALLMAN, Chairman.

JOHN BENEZET

CONTINUES to give the higheſt current Price for Bills on the Commiſſioners at Paris, for Intereſt due on Loan-Office Certificates; he has for Sale a Quantity of Opium; alſo a Bill upon Accomack, for 3733 *l.* Virginia currency. §

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

A freſh Aſſortment, juſt opened, and to be ſold reaſonable, by

SHARP DELANY,

At Boerhaave's Head, the Corner of Walnut and Second-Streets,

Amongſt which are the following----

BEST Peruvian bark; jalap; rhubarb; camphor; ipecacuanha; antimony; ſulphur; ſena; opium; glauber ſalts, Epſom ditto; cream of tartar; Roman vitriol; balſ. capivi; myrrh; ſalt petre; præcipitat. rub. præcipitat. alb. mercur. dulcis; Æthiops miner. reſina jalapii; reſina ſcammon; ſal veget; ſal centaur; kermes mineral; antimon. diaphor. pulv. cornachin. theriac. venet; confect. de hyacinth, &c.

Medicine cheſts of different ſizes, with plain and uſeful directions, for ſhips, &c. may be had as above, and moſt kinds of Patent Medicines. †

ON Monday, the 13th September, at ten o'clock, at the city Vendue Store, will begin the ſale of the cargo of the prize ſnow Diana, from London, bound to New York, taken by the brigantine Holker, George Geddes, commander.

This cargo conſiſts of an elegant, well choſen and very general aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India goods, ſuitable to the ſeaſon, and will be diſpoſed of in lots convenient for the purchaſers.

By Order of the Court of Admiralty,

MATTHEW CLARKSON, Marſhal.

The Marſhal requeſts the purchaſers will be prepared to pay the money as ſoon as they are furniſhed with the bills, as it will be very inconvenient to be under the neceſſity of calling more than once for it. ‖ TW.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN the night of the 26th of Auguſt laſt, a bright bay HORSE, about 7 years old, 14½ hands high, a ſtar in his forehead, one of his hind feet white, and branded on one of his flanks with a kind of a K. Whoever brings ſaid Horſe to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges paid. W. WILL. †

Lebanon, Auguſt 26, 1779.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I OBSERVE in Colonel Ethan Allen's narrative, &c. my name mentioned, in ſuch a manner as plainly indicates the very unfriendly intentions of the writer.---He aſſerts that, being a priſoner at New York, I "gave out that the country was moſt univerſally ſubmitting to the Engliſh king's authority, and that there would be little or no oppoſition to Great Britain."---I deny that ever I had any converſation with Colonel Ethan Allen; nor am I conſcious of having mentioned, to any other perſon, a ſentence which might tend to convey ſuch ideas.---He obſerves further, that "from my conduct, the officers were apprehenſive that I was a knave, at leaſt I was eſteemed ſo by moſt of them." Dark inſinuations have ſometimes effected that, which facts liable to be contradicted have failed of; I hope, however, ſo much of the public's favour, that they will not decide upon my conduct, until they become acquainted with the particular circumſtance (for it cannot be the "feaſting with General de Heiſter,") to which the writer alludes.---To ſhew the improbability of my being "eſteemed as a knave by moſt of the officers,"---I have the happineſs of informing the public, that I have ſince frequently been in company with many of the gentlemen who were priſoners with me at New-York, who I am certain would not degrade themſelves by aſſociating with a perſon whom they conſidered in that point of view.

† NICHOLAS HOUSEGGAR.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the farm of the ſubſcriber, near the Falls of Schuylkill, laſt night, the four following HORSES, viz.

One pair of bay horſes, about 15 hands high, the one a very light bay, trots ſo cloſe as to ſtrike, with black mane, tail and legs, about nine years old; the other a brighter bay, very ſquare built, paces a little, and is ſix years old, full 15 hands high.

One bright bay, about 14 hands high, with a very white ſtar in his forehead, goes lame with the near hind foot, and is branded on that buttock H. S. a natural trotter, about eight years old.

One half-blooded brown horſe with a ſwitch tail, a ſmall blaze down his forehead, trots very genteely, near 15 hands high, and between four and five years old.

Whoever reſtores theſe horſes, if ſtrayed, ſhall receive *Twenty Dollars* for each, but if ſtolen, and they are returned with the thief, or thieves, ſhall receive *One Hundred Dollars* for each, and all charges paid by THOMAS BOND, jun.

The ſpring Houſe on ſaid farm was broke open on Thurſday night laſt, and robbed particularly of a large braſs kettle that would contain from 20 to 30 gallons; whoever returns ſaid kettle, ſhall receive *One Hundred Dollars* reward, and no queſtions aſked. *Belle-Air, Monday Sept 5 1779.* †

To be SOLD at private SALE,

A PLANTATION ſituated in Red Lyon hundred New-Caſtle county, ſtate of Delaware, 7 miles from Chriſtiana Bridge, 5 from Hamburgh, 3 from Port-Penn, 12 from the Head of Elk, 2 from two merchant mills, and 3 from three different places of worſhip; adjoining lands of Mr. Anthony Duſhane and others; containing 234 acres of land, 80 whereof is marſh and maple ſwamp, well banked, and the greateſt part drained and fit for graſs; one hundred acres of land cleared and divided into five fields, with water in each field; the land and marſh is very good, and well calculated for either grazing or farming; 54 acres of woodland well timbered. There are on ſaid premiſes a frame dwelling-houſe, kitchen, granary, barn, ſtables, and other outhouſes in tolerable repair, a ſmall apple and peach orchard, and a well of excellent water walled with brick. Said place is beautifully ſituated between St. George's Creek bounding on the ſouth, and Dragon Run on the north, the meadow grounds lying on ſaid creeks, with the upland between. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the terms, and have a view of the lands, by applying to the ſubſcriber, in Cæſil county, near the Head of Elk.

ISAAC THOMAS.

N.B. If the above place is not ſold before the 24th of September inſt. it will be ſold on that day at Public Vendue on the premiſes. ¶ I. T.

Philadelphia, September 6, 1779.

One Hundred and Twenty Dollars Reward.

WAS broke open, between the hours of twelve and two o'clock this morning, the houſe of the ſubſcriber, living in Moravian-Alley, and ſtolen one ſilver watch, with a china face, maker's name George Street, No. 3430, alſo one ſtriped and ſpotted laylock gown. Whoever apprehends the thief or thieves, ſo that the owner may get the goods again, ſhall have the above reward, and for the goods only One Hundred Dollars, paid by WILLIAM DAWES, living in the above place. ¶

Springfield Townſhip, Bucks County, Auguſt 23, 1779.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, on the night or in the morning of the 20th inſtant, a ſorrel Mare, about 11 or 12 years old, about 15 hands high, has a brand on the near ſide, but the letters very dark, has a white mane and tail, newly ſhod before, and only one ſhoe on her hind feet. When ſhe paces or trots, goes very tender on her fore feet, and on her hind feet walks crooked, ſo that ſhe wears out the outſides of the irons firſt. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, and ſecures her, ſo that the owner may get her again, ſhall have Thirty Dollars reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

† ABRAHAM FUNK.

Auguſt 26 1779.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN laſt night, out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber near this city, a black HORSE, about 15 hands high, trots and canters, a ſtar in his forehead, a ſwitch tail, his mane wore with the collar, no brand that can be remembered, was ſhod all round, when hard travelled will rub the ſkin off his fore paſtern joints. Any perſon apprehending the horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may have the horſe, ſhall receive the above reward, or One Hundred Dollars for the horſe only, paid by

† JOHN LITTLE.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Mountbethel townſhip, Northampton county, about the 18th of June laſt, a ſorrel roan HORSE, without either brand or ear-mark, with a bald face, and white eyes, a natural trotter, about 13½ hands high, and about five years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. If ſaid horſe is not owned by the firſt of January, he will be ſold for his coſt. JOHN HUTCHINSON. ¶

SALE of forfeited ESTATES.

WHEREAS the eſtates of Henry Welfling, Joel Evans, George Napper, Thomas Yorke, Hudſon Burr, George Smith, and John Henderſon, all late of the city of Philadelphia, have in due courſe of law been forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this State, We, the ſubſcribers, Agents for the ſaid city, do hereby give notice, That the real eſtates of the ſaid Henry Welfling, Joel Evans, George Napper, Thomas Yorke, Hudſon Burr, George Smith, and John Henderſon, within the ſaid city, conſiſting of the following meſſuages, lots, rents, and tenements, to wit.

A certain two-ſtory brick meſſuage, kitchen, and lot of ground, ſituate on the north ſide of High-ſtreet, between Fifth and Sixth-ſtreets from Delaware, the lot containing in breadth eaſt and weſt 18 feet, and in depth north and South 110 feet; with the privilege of a 3 feet alley, bounded weſtward by ground of Benjamin Swett, northward by ground of Abraham Peters, eaſtward by ground of Charles Chamberlaine, and ſouthward by High-ſtreet aforeſaid; ſubject to a yearly groundrent of 48 Spaniſh milled ſilver dollars, or the value thereof in lawful money of Pennſylvania

Alſo a yearly rent-charge or ſum of 14 ½ Spaniſh ſilver milled dollars, or value thereof in lawful money of Pennſylvania, iſſuing out of a lot of ground whereon a two-ſtory brick tenement is erected (in the tenure of Abraham Peters) adjoining the north end of the above deſcribed lot; late the eſtate of the ſaid Henry Welfling.

A certain two-ſtory brick meſſuage, kitchen, and lot of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Stamper's Alley, between Second and Third-ſtreet, in ſaid city; the lot containing in breadth about 16 feet 8 inches, and in depth about 43 feet 6 inches; late the eſtate of the ſaid Joel Evans.

And a certain lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, between Saſſafras and Mulberry-ſtreets, in the ſaid city, containing in breadth north and ſouth 17 feet 6 inches, and in depth eaſt and weſt 162 feet 9 inches; bounded ſouthward by a ten feet alley (whereof this lot has the privilege) on which lot are erected a three-ſtory brick meſſuage, brick kitchen and bake-houſe, and a frame ſtable and chaiſe-houſe; late the eſtate of the ſaid George Napper.

A certain elegant three-ſtory brick meſſuage and kitchen, frame ſtable and chaiſe-houſe, and lot of ground, whereon the ſaid buildings are erected, ſituate on the north ſide of High-ſtreet, between Fifth and Sixth-ſtreets, in the ſaid city; the lot containing in breadth 18 feet and extending in depth from High-ſtreet to South-ſtreet, being 200 feet; ſubject to a ground-rent of "£ 18 lawful money of America" per annum; late the eſtate of the ſaid Thomas Yorke, at preſent occupied by the Honourable Charles Thompſon, Eſquire.

A certain brick meſſuage, kitchen and lot of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Fourth ſtreet, between Saſſafras and Vine-ſtreets, containing in breadth on Fourth-ſtreet 17 feet 10 inches, and continuing that breadth as far as the buildings extend, then narrowing to the breadth of 16 feet 10 inches, and continuing that breadth to Crown-ſtreet, the whole depth of the lot from Fourth-ſtreet to Crown-ſtreet, being 175 feet; bounded northward by a meſſuage and lot of David Pancoaſt, and ſouthward by a meſſuage and lot of Uriah Woolman; late the eſtate of the ſaid Hudſon Burr.

A certain one-ſtory brick tenement, frame ſmith's ſhop and lot of ground, ſituate on the ſouth-weſterly corner of Union and Third-ſtreets, the lot containing in breadth on Third-ſtreet about 23 feet 6 inches, and in depth on Union-ſtreet about 41 feet, be it in breadth or depth more or leſs; ſubject to a groundrent of £ 8 : 12 : 6. Pennſylvania currency, per annum; late the eſtate of the ſaid George Smith.

And a certain three-ſtory brick meſſuage, brick kitchen, frame ſtable, chaiſe-houſe and lot of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Union-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, and near the laſt above deſcribed premiſes; the lot containing in breadth on Union-ſtreet about 19 feet 6 inches, and extending in depth about feet (at preſent occupied by Colonel Lutterlow) late the eſtate of the ſaid John Henderſon.

All which will be expoſed to ſale by Public Vendue, at the Court-houſe in ſaid city, on Monday, the 4th day of October next, at eleven o' clock in the forenoon; and the ſale will be continued from day to day until the whole ſhall be diſpoſed of.

And we the Agents aforeſaid do alſo, purſuant to law, hereby notify all the claimants of the ſaid premiſes, or any of them, and the creditors of the ſaid Henry Welfling, Joel Evans, George Napper, Thomas Yorke, Hudſon Burr, George Smith, and John Henderſon, to exhibit their claims and demands to the Juſtices of the Supreme Court within the time limited by law, or they will be for ever barred from the recovery thereof.

CHARLES WILSON PEALE, WILLIAM WILL, ROBERT SMITH, Agents.

Philadelphia, September 1, 1779.

Cheſter County, Auguſt 25, 1779.

WAS taken up paſſing through this county, a ſuſpicious perſon, without a paſs, an elderly man, who called himſelf *Edmond Duyre*, with the following articles, *viz.* 12 ſhirts, 1 pair of ſheets, 1 blanket, 1 ſurtout, 1 big coat, 3 ſtrait bodied coats, 9 yards of worſted and linen, a pair of buckſkin breeches, 1 under waiſtcoat, 3 pair of woollen ſtockings, 2 pair of linen ditto, 2 white aprons, 1 woman's ſhift, 3 white handkerchiefs, 2 long gowns, 3 petticoats, 2 pair of ſtays, 1 ſhort cloak, 3 womens caps, a very genteel fowling piece tipped with ſilver, falſe breech'd, &c. a caſe of pocket piſtols, and a quantity of Continental money; a large cheſtnut ſorrel mare, with a colt; all which effects being depoſited in my care, if ſaid goods ſhould have been unjuſtly obtained by ſaid *Duyre*, the owners are deſired to come, prove their property, pay charges, and take them away.

¶ 4*W*. THOMAS TAYLOR.

VALUABLE MILLS, and PLANTATION, to be ſold by the ſubſcriber, containing 250 acres of land, ſituate in Baltimore county, within 20 miles of Baltimore-Town, and 3 miles of Reiſter's-Town, on the main Falls of Patapſco, a never-failing ſtream of water, whereon is erected a very valuable new and compleat merchant-mill, with two pair of ſtones; alſo a compleat ſaw-mill, a large ſtone houſe, a frame barn, ſtables, and out-houſes; there is about 14 acres of meadow made and more may be made; there are alſo two other good mill-ſeats on ſaid land; the ſituation is remarkably pleaſant and convenient, and is the beſt ſituated in the county for purchaſing of wheat. For further particulars, apply to Mr. MARTIN EBERHAND, on the premiſes, or to the ſubſcriber, in Baltimore-Town.

¶ PETER SHEPHERD.

Auguſt 24, 1779.

STRAYED or drove away from the ſubſcriber, living in Charleſtown townſhip, Cheſter county, eight YOUNG CATTLE, viz. four three year old Stears, two of them red with ſome white, cropped in the right or off ear; the other two I cannot tell their ear-marks, but their natural marks are ſuch, one of them pale red with white face, ſtumpy horns and ſhort tail; the other all red with an uncommon long buſhy tail. Two two year old Heifers, one black with white face; the other red. Two yearling Bulls black and white, one with white face; all theſe cropped in the right ear. Whoever ſecures and brings to the owner the above-mentioned cattle, ſhall be entitled to FORTY DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ DAVID DAVIS GLANDY.

WHEREAS the eſtates of Andrew Allen, John Young, William Thomas, Joſhua Thomas, Samuel Cuſtard, and John Holder, jun. late of the county of Northampton, having been in due courſe of Law forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this State, we, the Agents for ſaid county, do hereby give NOTICE, that the eſtates of the ſaid Andrew Allen, John Young, William Thomas, Joſhua Thomas, Samuel Cuſtard, and John Holder, junior, conſiſting of the following, Andrew Allen's, 203 acres and 177 and 3-qrs. ditto, being two lots of an 1800 acre tract on Monakeſy creek, about five miles from Bethlehem; three plantations, containing about 223 acres each, on a branch of ſaid creek. John Young's, the one half of an undivided tract on ſaid creek, containing 416 acres; the one half of ditto on Buſhkill creek, about three miles from Eaſton. William Thomas's, a plantation in Penn's townſhip, containing about 300 acres, a large ſtone houſe, and log barn, &c. thereon; another plantation in ſaid townſhip, containing 150 acres, log houſe and barn thereon; three other tracts in ſaid townſhip, containing about 200 acres each. Joſhua Thomas's, a plantation in ſaid townſhip, containing about 300 acres, log houſe and barn thereon. Samuel Cuſtard's, a plantation, containing 150 acres, log houſe and barn thereon. John Holder's, a tract of land in ſaid townſhip, containing about 200 acres. All which will be Sold by Public Vendue, at the Court-houſe, at Eaſton, on the 23d day of September next; the ſales will continue from day to day, till the whole be diſpoſed of.

The terms of Sale will be according to Law, as follows, to wit, One fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, and bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid one fourth part of the purchaſe money. The remainder thereof to be paid in one month; and on a certificate being produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchaſe money, a deed will be given, as by Law directed.

And we, the Agents, do alſo, purſuant to Law, hereby notify all the claimants of the ſaid premiſes, or either of them, and creditors of the ſaid Andrew Allen, John Young, William Thomas, Joſhua Thomas, Samuel Cuſtard, and John Holder, junior, to exhibit their claims and demands to the Juſtices of the Supreme Court, within the time limited by Law, or they will be for ever barred from the recovery thereof.

¶ STEPHEN BALLIET,
Auguſt 10, 1779. WILLIAM M'NAIR, } Agents, &c.

Saliſbury Townſhip, Lancaſter County, Auguſt 19, 1779.

LEFT at the ſubſcriber's, on Thurſday the 29th of July laſt, A Bay HORSE, about 15 hands high, to be paſtured and fed with oats: The man who left the horſe ſaid he would be for him in three days after; he is therefore deſired to come for the horſe and pay for his feeding, or he will be ſold to pay coſt according to law, by me ANDREW LITTLE. ¶

Auguſt 23, 1779.

STOLEN from the Subſcriber, in Fourth-ſtreet, near Cherry-Alley, Philadelphia, on Saturday laſt, SIX FEATHEREDGED TEA-SPOONS, marked B. E. W. TWENTY DOLLARS Reward will be given, and no Queſtions aſked, if returned; FORTY DOLLARS for diſcovering the thief and ſpoons, paid by BENJAMIN WILLIAMSON.

A CREDITABLE WOMAN, with a good Breaſt of Milk, that can be well recommended, wants to take a Child to nurſe, of a reputable Family's. None other need apply. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ‡

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS ſtolen out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 26th of Auguſt laſt, a black GELDING, four years old, ſhod all round, his hind feet and one fore foot white, the other black, trots, paces and hand-gallops. Whoever takes up ſaid Gelding and brings him to me, or gives information, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN EGNER, living in Long Swamp, Bucks county. ¶

State of Maryland, Queen-Anne's County, Auguſt 19. 1779.

CHESTER-MILL RACES.

TO be RUN for, over Tun Bridge Courſe, near Cheſter-Mill, on Monday, the 7th day of October next, a Purſe of Five Hundred Pounds, by any horſe, mare, or gelding, the four mile heats; aged horſes carrying ten ſtone, ſix years old nine ſtone four pounds; five years, 8 ſtone 8 pounds; four years, 7 ſtone 12 pounds.

On the day following will be run for, over the ſame courſe, a Purſe of Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds, the two mile heats, full bred horſes aged carrying 11 ſtone, deducting for deficiency of blood and age, agreeable to the rules of racing, the winning horſe the preceding day excepted.

Alſo on the next day will be run for, over the aforeſaid courſe, on the ſame terms as the preceding day, a Purſe of One Hundred and Twenty-five Pounds, the winning horſes the preceding days excepted.

Horſes to be entered with the ſubſcriber, on Wedneſday preceding the firſt day's race, and the day preceding each race after, paying for the firſt day's entrance Twenty-five Pounds; for the ſecond, Twelve Pounds Ten Shillings; for the third, Six Pounds Five Shillings, or double at the poſt.

Proper Judges will be appointed to decide all matters, agreeable to the rules of racing.

Certificates of the blood and age of each horſe, properly atteſted, will be required.

Convenient Stages will be erected for Ladies and Gentlemen, and neceſſary accommodations provided, by their obedient humble ſervant, ELIJAH MINOR. ‖

Northampton County, in Pennſylvania, Eaſton, Auguſt 28, 1779.

COMMITTED to the gaol of the ſaid county, on the 26th inſtant, two certain Negroe men, who anſwer particularly to the advertiſement ſigned by Michael Gretter and Robert Gamble (of two Negroes who ran away, purchaſed of an agent appointed by Doctor Mills of Carolina) publiſhed in the Pennſylvania Gazette the 30th of June laſt, No. 2559. Their maſters are requeſted to come, pay charges, and take them away.

¶ PETER EALER, Gaoler.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 14, 1779.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, a light ſorrel HORSE, 17 hands high, bald face, glaſs eyes, four white legs, light coloured mane and tail, his mane clipped, ſhod all round, no brand nor ear-mark, a chain round his neck. Whoever brings him to the ſubſcriber, living in Fourth-ſtreet, ſhall have THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD, paid by

¶ JOHN STROOP, Porter.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 21, 1779.

WHEREAS a certain perſon, who calls himſelf Doctor *JOHN HUNT*, made his eſcape from me out of Brunſwick gaol, in the county of Middleſex, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, on account of horſe-ſtealing, and ſince has been in gaol in the city of Philadelphia, there diſcharged from confinement by a number of villains, aſſociates of his, on the 19th inſtant. Any perſon apprehending the ſaid *Hunt*, and ſecuring him in any gaol on the continent of America, and giving me information thereof, ſhall receive EIGHTY DOLLARS REWARD, paid by JOHN VANKIRK, late Sheriff of ſaid county and ſtate. The above fellow goes ſome times by the name of *John Whitmore*, and *John Campbell*. ¶

WHEREAS the eſtates of John Potts, John Butcher, Thomas Mackineſs, Chriſtopher Sower, Chriſtopher Sower, junr. Holton Jones. Samuel Shoemaker, John Parrock, Joel Evans. John Tolley, George Enſor, Peter Arthur, George Harding, William Rhodden, John Bartlett, and Reynold Keen, late of the county of Philadelphia, having been in due courſe of law forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this State, We the ſubſcribers, Agents for the ſaid county, do hereby give notice, that the eſtates of the ſaid John Potts, John Butcher, Thomas Mackineſs, Chriſtopher Sower, Chriſtopher Sower, junior, Holton Jones, Samuel Shoemaker, John Parrock, Joel Evans, John Tolly, George Enſor, Peter Arthur, George Harding, William Rhodden, John Bartlett, and Reynold Keen, conſiſting of the following Tracts and Parcels of Land, Houſes, viz. John Potts's eſtate, in Pott's-Town, called Howe, containing 170 acres, great part meadow, one ſtone houſe and other improvements. John Butcher's, about 56 acres, on Schuylkill, in Blockley townſhip, with the buildings and improvements. Thomas Mackineſs's, a Lot, the corner of Vine and Third-ſtreets, with five houſes and a ſtable thereon. Chriſtopher Sower's, Five Lots in Germantown townſhip, No. 1, 6 ¾ Acres on Bowman's Lane and townſhip line, part meadow; No. 2, about 1 ¾ Acres near Germantown, on ſaid Bowman's Lane; No. 3, where Chriſtopher Sower formerly lived, about 6 Acres, a large ſtone houſe, extenſive back buildings, and other improvements; No. 4, one acre and a quarter, the corner of Germantown main ſtreet and Bowman's Lane, a ſtone houſe, and other improvements; No. 5, Six acres and a half, part meadow, on Keyſer's Lane, Two Lots in the Northern Liberties; No. 6, Half an acre at the Falls of Schuylkill, a Paper-Mill, Saw-Mill, and other improvements; No. 7, 3 ¾ Acres near the above, a ſtone houſe and other improvements, Two Lots in Roxborough townſhip; No. 8, Eighty-three and three-quarter Acres of woodland, extending from Schuylkill to Ridge road, a ſmall Log Houſe thereon; No. 9, Three-quarters of an acre, on Plymouth and Schuylkill ferry roads. Chriſtopher Sower, junior's, Nineteen and a half acres, part meadow, in Briſtol townſhip, near the back end of Paſtorius's Lands. Holton Jones's, Two Lots in Germantown; No. 1, About one and a half acres on the main ſtreet, a ſtone houſe and other improvements; No. 2, Five and a half acres of orchard, near the above. Samuel Shoemaker's, No. 1, A grount-rent of 42l, 10s. per annum, iſſuing out of the eſtate of Thomas Brittain; No. 2, A bank Lot, 20 feet front on Front and Water-ſtreets, and 40 feet deep near Callowhill-ſtreet. John Parrock's, No. 1, Forty-ſeven acres, about one half bank meadow, adjoining the river Delaware, and Point road, a houſe, barn, and other improvements; No. 2, About five acres, the corner of Fourth-ſtreet and Hickory Lane, a brick houſe thereon, both in the Northern Liberties. Joel Evans's, Fifty acres on Cobb's creek, in Blockley townſhip, two houſes and other improvements. John Tolley's, No. 1, An unexpired Leaſe of 15 years, two three-ſtory brick houſes, the corner of Catharine and Front-ſtreets, in Southwark; No. 2, A frame Houſe and Lot of Ground in Catharine-ſtreet, adjoining the above. George Enſor's, Two two ſtory brick Houſes and a Lot of Ground, in Second-ſtreet, between South and Shippen-ſtreets, in Southwark. Peter Arthur's, No. 1, A frame Houſe and Lot of Ground, in Second-ſtreet, near the above; No. 2, A Lot in Plumb-ſtreet, and Southwark aforeſaid, 15 feet 2 inches front, and 95 feet deep to an alley. George Harding's, Three Lots in Southwark, No. 1, 19 feet 4 ½ inches front on Third-ſtreet, and 80 feet deep, one two-ſtory brick houſe thereon; No. 2, Twenty-ſix feet front on ſaid ſtreet, and 80 feet deep, adjoining the ſame, two two-ſtory frame houſes thereon; No. 3, Twenty-two feet and a half front on Third and George's ſtreets, and extending from ſtreet to ſtreet, 200 feet, four frame houſes thereon: The whole lying between South and Skippen-ſtreets. William Rhodden's, A Lot in Southwark, 20 feet front on Catharine-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, and 101 ½ feet deep, a two-ſtory frame houſe thereon. John Bartlet's, One moiety of an eſtate in Southwark, 36 feet front on Second-ſtreet, and 200 feet deep, three two-ſtory brick houſes thereon. Reynold Keen's, No. 1, 212 acres, in the Northern Liberties, three miles from the city, a very elegant houſe, and ſundry other improvements; No. 2, Twenty-four acres adjoining the above. All which will be ſold by public vendue, at the Court-houſe, at Philadelphia, on the 18th day of September inſt. The ſales will continue from day to day, till the whole be diſpoſed of. The terms of ſale will be according to Law, as follows, to wit, one fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after the ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid one fourth of the purchaſe money, the remainder thereof to be paid in one month; and on a certificate being produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchaſe money, a deed will be given as by Law directed.

And we the Agents do alſo, purſuant to Law, hereby notify all the claimants of the ſaid premiſes, or any of them, and creditors of the ſaid John Potts, John Butcher, Thomas Mackineſs, Chriſtopher Sower, Chriſtopher Sower, junr. Holton Jones, Samuel Shoemaker, John Parrock, Joel Evans, John Tolley, George Enſor, Peter Arthur, George Harding, William Rhodden, John Bartlett, and Reynold Keen, to exhibit their claims and demands to the Juſtices of the Supreme Court, within the time limited by Law, or they will be for ever debarred from the recovery thereof. GEORGE SMITH, } Agents.
THOMAS HALE, }

Auguſt 15, 1779.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, in Charles-Town townſhip, Cheſter county, on the night of the 14th inſtant, a bright BAY MARE, dark mane and tail, a blaze down her face, inclining a little to one noſtril; paces and trots, about 15 hands high, branded on the near ſhoulder I. C. four years old paſt. Whoever takes up ſaid mare and thief, ſhall have FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD, and for the MARE only, ſo that ſhe may be had again, TWENTY DOLLARS and reaſonable charges, paid by JOSEPH CONRAD. ¶

STRAYED or STOLEN, at the ſame time with the above, a BAY COLT, three years old paſt, 14 ½ hands high, a handſome, well made colt, trots and paces, a ſtar in his forehead. Whoever takes up ſaid thief, and ſecures him, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD, and for the COLT only TWENTY DOLLARS, and all reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN WILLIAMS. ¶

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of REBECCA MANN, late of Warminſter townſhip, Bucks county, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment, and ſave further trouble; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly adjuſted, againſt the firſt day of October next, in order for payment, by SAMUEL M'NAIR, JOHN MANN, and SAMUEL MANN, Executors of JOHN MANN, ſenr. deceaſed, who was Adminiſtrator of the above eſtate. *Auguſt* 21, 1779. ¶

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED away from the ſubſcriber, living at old Miller's mill, in Bucks county, A DUNN MARE, with a white mane and tail, 13 years old, branded I. S. on her buttock, and a blaze in her forehead. Whoever takes up the ſaid MARE, and brings her to the ſubſcriber, or to EDWARD UPDEGRAVE, in Philadelphia county, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JACOB CLEMMINGS. ¶

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